

CROCKETT FACES FURTHER CHARGES

Slomp's Secretary Is Indicted on Three More Counts.

WILL BE TRIED AT FEBRUARY TERM

Gossip in Washington Over Probable Effect on Slomp's Seat in House Should His Secretary Be Convicted of Using Money Illegally to Secure His Election.

Ayers Not Decided as to Future Action

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Big Stone Gap, Va., December 13.—General Rufus A. Ayers, Democrat, who in the November election was defeated for Congress in the Ninth District by C. Hascom Slomp, Republican incumbent, said to The Times-Dispatch representative to-night:

"Notice of contest will have to be served on or before the 25th of December. I have not determined what I will do as to that. Full investigation will be made in each county in the district, and the facts laid before Congress at the special session in April for such action as the committee on elections may decide to take."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Bristol, Va., December 13.—The grand jury of the Circuit Court at Lebanon, investigating alleged election law violations in Russell County, concluded its work to-day, after having examined numerous witnesses during a session of two weeks by returning indictments on three more counts against A. P. Crockett, Congressman C. B. Slomp's private secretary, on the charge of having used money to influence the November election. Crockett now has been indicted on eight separate counts.

Others indicted to-day on similar charges were W. B. Cox, William Slater, Walter Thomas and George Cook. All cases of this nature are due to be heard at the February term.

As It May Affect Slomp.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, December 13.—A little more than a statement that he might later come again to-day from A. P. Crockett, secretary to Congressman Slomp, when asked if he had anything to say regarding the indictments brought against him in Russell County charging him with having used money illegally in Representative Slomp's election. It was not expected that he would make public anything regarding the matter, unless it should be in the form of a general denial, until he has had time to consult with his attorney and shape up his defense.

The interesting part of the situation, as disclosed here to-day, arises out of the fact that some kind of proceedings may be instituted which will affect Mr. Slomp's seat in Congress.

While those approached were of the opinion that, should it be proved that Mr. Slomp allowed money to be used illegally, it might bring about a serious situation, and though it is probably now too late under the law to file a regular and formal protest on this ground, the House could probably handle the matter from another standpoint. It is pointed out that Congress, either the House or Senate, can, by resolution, investigate the conduct of one of its members at any time if there is ground to believe that there has been anything wrong or that his official conduct has been bad. For instance, in the Lorimer case, the Senate, by resolution, investigated the case, found that he never had been legally elected, although it took nearly five years to reach a decision, during which time he had his seat in the Senate and was entitled to and enjoyed all the rights and privileges of any other member. There is also the recent case of Senator Stephenson, who, having expended more than \$100,000 for his seat in the Senate, and other cases of similar nature. In the House there are not so numerous, although only yesterday that body, in the contested cases of Bowman against McLean, declared that while Bowman was not entitled to his seat any longer, neither was his Democratic opponent, McLean, both being guilty of corruption in the election.

May Form Basis of Action.

While no one could be found here to-day who was willing to say what might be the outcome of the matter should Crockett be found guilty and the records of the court certified to Washington, it was rumored that such a condition of affairs might be used to form the basis of action against Slomp. The whole thing depends upon the outcome of the case against Crockett when it comes up in Russell County later on. It may be that Crockett will be found to have used no money for Slomp illegally, and that is the result of the matter will fall to the ground. On the other hand, there is a possibility of further proceedings along the lines indicated.

It was also suggested to-day that with the House overwhelmingly Democratic that body might quickly take hold of an investigation into conditions in the Ninth District should the court records of Russell County warrant it.

E. W. McG.

Result of Scientific Farming.

Vicksburg, Miss., December 13.—One thousand pounds of three-sixteenths lint cotton per acre raised on three test acres at Ankenita is the result achieved in scientific cotton planting and cultivation, as reported by J. P. Venable, an agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has charge of the demonstration farming in Sharkey, Warren and Issaquena Counties.

BRYCE GUEST OF HONOR

Diners Express Regret That He Is to Leave This Country.

New York, December 13.—Regret that James Bryce, the British ambassador, was about to retire from that post was expressed at a dinner here in his honor to-night, coupled with the hope that he would find himself able to attend the celebration in this country in 1914 of the one-hundredth anniversary of peace between England and the United States. The dinner was given by the American committee in charge of that celebration.

"It is said that Mr. Bryce is remaining here as a sort of holdover to settle the Panama Canal proposition," said Joseph H. Choate, one of the speakers, "and if that is so, he may be with us in 1914, when the celebration is held. But I have heard that he and President Taft are doing all that can be done to settle that controversy, and if they can do it, it will be settled."

The British ambassador declared that nearly all wars had been due to human folly or human passions, and dwelt on how much better it was to celebrate the wisdom which had ended a war and avoided the subsequent conflict, rather than the want of reason and wisdom which made wars possible. The ambassador described what had been accomplished during his official stay in Washington to remove the differences between the United States and Great Britain and avoid differences in the future. He referred to the settlement of the Newfoundland fisheries question, the matter of the use of the waters on the boundary, and minor points left at issue, and continued:

"All the treaties furnish an admirable illustration of the dictum once delivered by Mr. Root, that where two nations and governments desire to come to a fair agreement, it is always possible for them to do so."

DIFFICULTY TIDED OVER

Arrangements Made to Repair Vessels on Great Lakes.

Washington, December 13.—By a temporary expedient, the Navy Department has tided over until next session a decision of the question as to whether it would be necessary to withdraw all the naval craft from the Great Lakes, because of the difficulty of having repairs made to keep them in service. Repairs to the Dorothea, at Cleveland, have been arranged for with a firm willing to comply with the eight-hour requirements of this job.

Navy officials declared that by next year, after the eight-hour day, and there will be no further difficulty in having repair work done on the naval vessels on the lakes.

SUBJECT TO LOCAL LAWS

Americans Citizens in Russia Will Have No "Favored Nation" Treatment.

Washington, December 13.—Rights of American citizens in Russian territory after the present treaty expires, December 31, will be governed only to the commonly accepted principles of international law. This is the substance of a statement made by the secretary of State in answer to a query of the House of Representatives, which has applied for information. "No favored nation" treatment will apply between the two countries. The secretary's statement was not without hope that it may be perfectly feasible to arrive at such an adjustment of the several questions involved as will obviate the possibility of the discriminatory treatment of American imports into Russia.

JOHN CRUIKSHANK DEAD

He Was Vice-President and Managing Editor of Brooklyn Times.

Tampa, Fla., December 13.—John Cruikshank, vice-president and managing editor of the Brooklyn Times, died at St. Petersburg, near here, this morning. Death was due to a nervous breakdown, his heart being affected. The body will be shipped to his old home at Carthage, N. Y., for interment.

Mr. Cruikshank was Albany correspondent for the Brooklyn Eagle for many years before taking charge of the Times. He was a member of many prominent clubs.

MANY BOATS ARE BURNED

Flames Spread From Barge Loaded With Paraffin.

Naples, December 13.—A blaze which had threatened to become serious occurred here last night when a barge loaded with 200 tons of paraffin taken from the White Star line steamer Adriatic, which had been damaged by flames spread to eleven small boats in the vicinity of the large, destroying all of them, and threatened other shipping. Sailors from warships and harbor firemen succeeded in confining the fire close to these crafts.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICERS

Complimented for "Maintaining Honor of Their Country in America."

The Hague, December 13.—A banquet was given here to-night in honor of the New York Cavalry officers who distinguished themselves at the recent International Horse Show in New York. The prince consort paid a tribute to the four officers "who splendidly maintained the honor of their country in America."

Colonel Pieher, president of the Military Sports Club, recalled the fact that New York Cavalry officers were in Amsterdam, and said that many hearts beat here for "Old Holland."

IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

Colorado Midland Railroad in Financial Difficulties.

Denver, Col., December 13.—George E. Valier, president, was appointed receiver of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company to-day upon the application of the Central Trust Company of New York. Aided with the United States District Court.

The trust company is trustee under the Colorado Midland's first mortgage bonds. The receivership was asked for the benefit of the bondholders.

EARTH SHOCKS SEVERE

They Overturn Desks and Scatter Books in Schoolroom.

Oxnard, Cal., December 13.—Two severe earth shocks overturned desks and scattered books about the Ocean View School to-day and wrecked two barns nearby. Although the tremors were very much in the counties districts they were but slightly perceptible in the city.

KEEN STRUGGLE IS IN PROSPECT

Balkan Allies and Turks Determined to Have Adrianople.

BOTH APPARENTLY ARE UNYIELDING

Each Asserts That Its Forces Are in Splendid Condition and Ready to Resume Battle—Not Believed Greek Attitude Will Deter Peace Conference.

London, December 13.—All the plenipotentiaries to the peace conference, which will convene here next week with the purpose of ending the war in Southeastern Europe, are assembled in London. The Turkish envoys arrived late to-night, and unless the continuance of hostilities between the Turks and Greeks should prove a hindrance, there seems nothing in sight to prevent the conference getting down to business immediately.

With regard to a report from Constantinople that the Turks would refuse to meet the Greek plenipotentiaries in London unless Greece signed the armistice, the other Balkan states have subscribed to the counsel of the Turkish embassy here said to-night. The peace conference, getting down to business immediately.

Both are unyielding.

The newspaper interviews given by the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates on their journey toward London indicate that a keen struggle will take place in the peace conference over the possession of Adrianople. Both sides present an unyielding attitude on this point, basing their claims on the fact that their armies are in excellent condition to resume hostilities. The Turks claim they have 150,000 practically fresh troops behind the line, and the Bulgarian dispatches from Constantinople indicate the war party in the Turkish capital is gaining in influence.

No apprehension is entertained in diplomatic quarters here, however, that the conference will be separated without concluding peace.

The important question has arisen as to whether Rumania should join the ambassadors conference, which will convene simultaneously with the peace conference to discuss pending European questions. The matter remains unsettled, but it is said Germany, Italy and Austria all favor Rumania's participation. Some difference of opinion exists as to whether this conference should discuss the question of a Serbian port on the Adriatic.

Weighty Matters to Be Decided.

That weighty matters will be decided at the conference is evident from the fact that the Austrian and French ambassadors at London now are on visits to their respective capitals to get instructions from their governments. It is reported to-night that the German ambassador has gone to Berlin on a similar mission.

It is becoming increasingly probable that a plenary conference of the powers will assemble later at Paris to complete the work which the ambassadors conference will initiate, and to conclude a treaty settling the near Eastern problem.

Greeks Make Attack.

Athens, Greece, December 13.—A general offensive movement along the whole line was begun Wednesday by the Greek army operating in Epirus, the Turkish frontier portion of the Balkan peninsula.

After repeated attacks the Greek troops occupied, at the point of the bayonet, the Turkish advanced post toward the Vialli fortifications, and captured there.

The Greeks captured three quick-firing cannons, a large quantity of war material and many tents. General Spontopoulou was in command of the Greek army, reports from Pentepeidia that his troops fought with vigor during the entire day. With the view of drawing off a portion of the Turkish troops from the Greek front, the Greeks made a frontal attack two battalions of Greek infantry, supported by four field guns, were landed at Santi-Quarante, to the north of Janina.

The diversion was successfully carried out. The Turks, as soon as they learned of the landing of the Greek troops, sent but eight battalions with two batteries of siege guns to engage them. After a skirmish the Greek troops were re-embarked and made for another part of the coast of Epirus. The Greeks killed five killed and nineteen wounded in the fighting.

PELLAGRA SPREADING

In Five Years It Has Caused 240 Deaths in Virginia.

Washington, December 13.—Pellagra is spreading in the United States, and in the six years it has been known to medical authorities has claimed not less than 26,000 victims, with a fatality rate in excess of 46 per cent, according to a report of the Public Health Service to-day.

"It has reached," the report contends, "the dignity of a public health question of national importance." The report gives these figures by States for the period 1907-1911: Virginia—Total cases, 628; deaths, 240; death rate per hundred cases, 37 per cent. North Carolina—Cases, 2,422; deaths, 1,087; rate, 44 per cent. South Carolina—Cases, 1,380; deaths, 582; rate, 31 per cent. Georgia—Cases, 4,558; deaths, 1,582; rate, 34 per cent. Kentucky—Cases, 511; deaths, 220; rate, 42 per cent. Alabama—Cases, 2,214; deaths, 859; rate, 37 per cent. Mississippi—Cases, 2,895; deaths, 1,250; rate, 43 per cent. Louisiana—Cases, 870; deaths, 298; rate, 44 per cent.

The figure show pellagra either prevalent or sporadic in the greater part of the United States, but particularly serious in the South.

CLOSE DIVISION IN ARCHBOLD CASE

Senate Votes, 29 to 25, to Admit Damaging Evidence.

DEFENSE FIGHTS HARD AGAINST IT

Story Goes in Record That Jurist Was Interested in Settlement of Boland Claim and Was to Receive Portion of Money Secured From Railroad.

Washington, December 13.—By the narrow margin of 29 to 25 votes, the Senate to-day, at the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, admitted in evidence the testimony of C. G. Boland, that his attorney, G. M. Watson, told him Judge Archbald was interested with him in the settlement of the Boland claim against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and that he proposed to give the judge one-fourth of the amount received in excess of \$25,000.

The vote attracted attention, because it was the first close division record during the trial. The House managers fought for the admission of the testimony, and Judge Archbald's attorneys vigorously opposed it. After the testimony had been admitted, Senator Paynter asked to be allowed to vote on its admissibility, but the privilege was denied him. He announced that after hearing the evidence he was prepared to vote to exclude it.

Representative Sterling, one of the House managers, declared the managers had proved a conspiracy between Watson and Archbald for the latter to use his influence as a Federal judge to effect the settlement, and that therefore a declaration by one of the conspirators, Watson, should be admitted in evidence against the other. Attorney Simpson, for Judge Archbald, replied that there was a combination between Watson and Archbald, the judge desiring money to do a friendly act for Watson, but that there was no conspiracy. No conspiracy existed, he declared, because there was no agreement to do an illegal act, which is a necessary element of a conspiracy.

"Did Watson say Judge Archbald demanded pay?" asked Attorney Simpson in cross-examination.

"No, sir," responded Mr. Boland.

George F. Barr, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; W. J. Richards, vice-president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; R. H. Meyer, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; former Representative John T. Lenahan, of Wilkes-Barre; Rollin R. Carr, Frederick Warnke and Alton Kisor, of Scranton, officials who repeated testimony they had already given before the House Judiciary Committee.

The House managers will conclude their testimony to-morrow.

Partnership Charged.

Washington, December 13.—In a fight in the House to-day against reduced appropriations for salaries provided by the Indian appropriation bill, Representative Burke of South Dakota, charged the Democratic majority on the Indian Affairs Committee with partnership in cutting off provision for officials appointed by the Republican administration. Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, replied that the only people in his State clamoring for money with which to administer affairs of the Indians were the Federal officials and employees, who were drawing something over \$1,000,000 annually.

"What do these Indian agents do?" asked Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin.

"They do the Indians," said Representative Carter, of Oklahoma. All amendments to increase appropriations were voted down. Consideration of the bill will be resumed to-morrow.

Representative Roddenberry, of Georgia, conducted a brief filibuster against the measure late to-day, denouncing the House leaders for delaying consideration of the Burnett immigration bill.

Brother of President-Elect Guest at "Hoodoo" Banquet

Joseph R. Wilson, brother of President-Elect Woodrow Wilson, was the guest of honor at a "hoodoo" banquet given here to-night by the Nashville Press Club and the Nashville Board of Trade. Carrying out the idea that "thirteen" is the lucky number of the Wilson family, the date of the banquet was fixed for Friday, the 13th. There were thirteen tables, with thirteen guests at each table. The orchestra played thirteen selections. Thirteen speakers were allowed exactly thirteen minutes each in which to deliver addresses, and were warned by a loud alarm clock of the expiration of their time limit. The "hoodoo" idea was carried out in many particular, the banquet being planned along the lines of those given by the Children's Club of Washington. Lee Douglas, who took a prominent part in the Wilson campaign in Tennessee, acted as toastmaster.

Many letters and telegrams were received from prominent editors and politicians of the nation. Governor Wilson, who is now in Bermuda, sent the following brief cablegram:

"A cordial greeting."

Speeches made by Emil Seidel, then Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, before the convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in Milwaukee in September, 1911, referring to the arrest of J. J. McNamara, the dynamiter, as a "kidnapping," and reports before the Iron Workers' convention at Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1910, the month before the Los Angeles Times Building was blown up, were introduced by the government through the examination of Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis, a defendant.

Legged Them to Defy Law.

In a report by Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, read to the jury, Clancy was charged with having urged that strikers in Los Angeles defy the law. Clancy was quoted as referring to the Los Angeles municipal government during the strike that preceded the Los Angeles Times explosion, as "the go-go government."

All the officers of the Iron Workers' Union, approving of Clancy's remarks by publishing his report in the union magazine.

Attorneys for the defense attempted to show that Morrin was not in accord with some of the policies of the union. The government attempted to

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PERJURY CHARGE SENDS HIM TO JAIL

Court Holds Second Witness for "Dynamite" Defense.

STORIES OF ZEISS CONTRADICTORY

Union Worker Denies Statements He Is Alleged to Have Made Before Federal Grand Jury. Thomas Taggart on Stand in Behalf of Accused Men.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 13.—Jail on charges of perjury for Frederick W. Zeiss, Chicago, a union worker; the testimony of Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committee man, about an explosion, and speeches and reports in which the Iron Workers' International Union was accused of approving defiance of law in its strike, were developments at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial to-day.

Zeiss, the second witness for the defense to be held to the Federal grand jury on charges of perjury, was a room-mate of Orrie E. McManigal when McManigal blew up a building in Detroit July 16, 1907.

He is charged with testifying falsely to-day in an effort to impeach McManigal's confession. Last winter the district attorney said Zeiss asserted before a Federal jury that McManigal never had confided to him about explosions, which was in accord with what McManigal had said. To-day Zeiss testified McManigal not only confided in him, but also offered to "split up" with him if he (Zeiss) would help do the dynamiting.

Says McManigal Told Him.

In response to questions by Senator Kern, for the defense, Zeiss testified McManigal had told him all about the Detroit job, had invited him to go to Bloomville, O., to prove more dynamite, and had said Herbert S. Hockin would pay both of them for future jobs.

His narrative completed, Zeiss was passed to the government.

"Did not I ask you before the grand jury last winter whether you knew about the use of dynamite?" asked District Attorney Miller.

"No, didn't you say you didn't know anything about any explosion?"

"No, sir, I don't remember saying it."

"What do you think I took you before the grand jury for?" to look at?"

"I object," said Senator Kern.

Judge Anderson said to the witness: "Do you say that a few days after the explosion McManigal told you he had done it?"

Zeiss hesitated.

"Now," said Judge Anderson, "don't get impudent with me. Do you know where you are?"

"I object, your honor. Answer that question."

"Certainly," McManigal told me."

"Did you tell any officer of the law about it?"

"No, sir."

"Yes, sir."

Placed in Custody.

"The marshal will take this witness in custody. I will deal with him presently," said Judge Anderson, who later held Zeiss to the grand jury and fixed his bond at \$2,000, in default of which the prisoner was taken to jail.

Several days ago William H. Quigley, Detroit, a union carpenter, another witness for the defense, was held to the grand jury charged with perjury, after a handwriting expert had said Quigley had written a letter which Quigley said was a forgery.

Mr. Taggart's appearance was taken to a witness for the defense. He said that on June 1, before an explosion on a building in course of construction at French Lick, Ind., on March 20, 1911, Frederick Sherman, a union business agent, who is a defendant, talked with him about unionizing the job.

The government repeatedly objected to Mr. Taggart's testimony, as "incompetent and irrelevant."

"Did you know that any arrangement was on foot to blow up the job?" asked the district attorney.

"I knew of none," answered Mr. Taggart.

"All you could do was to request the contractor to unionize it so it would not be blown up, is that it?"

"I did not know it was to be blown up."

"And you don't know who blew it, do you?"

"That's all."

The explosion was charged to James R. McNamara.

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NINE ARE INDICTED

They Are Accused of Violating Election Laws.

Steuhring, Ill., December 13.—The special grand jury investigating charges of alleged irregularities in connection with the recent election, this afternoon returned nine indictments. The grand jury worked under the direction of Attorney-General Hogan, of Ohio, and Prosecuting Attorney Paisley, of Jefferson County. Indictments were returned against the following:

Richard Gilson, postmaster of Steubenville, giving \$10 in support of the candidacy of Robert McCleary for county treasurer.

Former Common Pleas Judge John A. Mansfield, using in excess of \$350 in his campaign for the office of State Representative.

William C. Brown, prosecuting attorney-elect, exceeding his authorized law in his campaign for prosecuting attorney.

John G. Balknap, probate judge-elect, two indictments for making false and incomplete statements of expenses incurred in the campaign.

James Gilson, spending \$2 for beer given to a worker in support of the candidacy of his brother, John Gilson, Henry R. Lawrie, justice of the peace, and A. F. Bieker, an election officer, jointly indicted for promising to pay \$200 to a worker for voting for Collin H. Smith, candidate for Common Pleas Judge.

Alfred Crippin, soliciting money from E. Dewitt Erskine to work for certain candidates.

It was stated that the cases would not be tried until the January term of court.

BIRD MAY BE WITNESS

Hoped That Parrot Will Reveal Cause of Murder and Suicide.

Denver, Col., December 13.—A group of relatives began a vigil to-night around the cloth-draped cage of a parrot in the Johnsons for years. The bird was the sole witness to the supposed murder and suicide of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Johnson, whose bodies were found in a hotel room Tuesday. The bird was found walking restlessly around the footboard of the bed muttering to the dead bodies. It had been longed to the Johnsons for years. The police, believing that there was a quarrel before the tragedy, to-day called in an aviculturist to cross-examine the parrot. The bird refused to answer, and as a final resort it was suggested the cage be covered and watched at the bird might then give some sharp exclamations and exclamations that would have impressed it had the quarrel occurred before the tragedy.

"THE SECRET OF SOLOMON"

One of Hawthorne Documents Is Read to Jury.

New York, December 13.—The secret of Solomon may be the most important document among circulars, letters and other literature issued by Julian Hawthorne, Josiah Quincy, Dr. William J. Morton and Albert Freeman, the three men who were indicted in the Federal court, where the four men are on trial charged with fraudulent use of the mails. One bit of philosophy emphasized by United States Assistant District Attorney Thompson was:

"Since the beginning of things the sole child of folly has been disaster."

"Promoters may be hard or self-deceivers," was another excerpt read to the jury. Aside from the reading of company literature the day was given over largely to evidence relating to the organization of the several Hawth